

# UNION LABOR DEPARTMENT

Under the Auspices  
of the  
OGDEN TRADES ASSEMBLY

Address all Communications to  
W. M. PIGGOTT, Editor,  
375 Twenty-fourth Street.

## A CORRECTION.

The following letter was forwarded to me at Milwaukee, which reads: W. M. Piggott, Editor Labor Department, Ogden Standard.  
Dear Sir: I notice in your statement of Saturday evening that you state that for the first time in history, Labor Unions had been recognized in guarding the President. Permit me to ask you to make a correction. When President Roosevelt visited Ogden one hundred Labor Union men were called for by Mayor Glasman and Chief Browning to act as special police and they were paid \$2 per day each for their services. There was not any noise made about it at that time, but I vividly recollect the instructions Mayor Glasman gave us before assuming our duty.

## READER.

Possibly so. But as I am here, and have not the article in question to refer to, and as I don't remember just the exact wording of it, I may make another "blunder." But if my memory serves me right, I said: "Over 100 union men volunteered their service to act as special police to guard the president, etc., etc." At any rate, we did not expect to be paid, nor would we have accepted pay for our services on that occasion. See the point?

## THE BARBERS' TWELFTH INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 10, 1909.—This is by far the largest and most representative convention ever held by the Barbers' International Union. There are 635 accredited delegates on the floor from all parts of the United States, Porto Rico and Canada. It was apparent from the first that this was not to be an "administrative" convention, but that the delegates had minds of their own, and proposed to exercise their rights in controlling legislation. In consequence of this, the duration of the convention will be prolonged about two days beyond that of the last one. Many matters of great importance to the membership are being considered, and time enough is taken to get expression from all localities to be affected by proposed changes or new measures, that the most good may accrue to the greatest possible number, while the least possible damage may be done to anyone.

Every measure thus far adopted has gone through on its own merits. The Chicago boys provided generous entertainment for all visitors, showing them about the city on Monday, October 4th.

We congregated at headquarters and marched to the union depot, 300 strong, headed by a band, and boarded a special train for Milwaukee at 7 p. m., where we arrived at 8:45. We were met by the Milwaukee local, headed by the local concert band, and

escorted to headquarters—the St. Charles—where we disbanded. The convention was called to order at 9:45, Tuesday morning, by W. H. Whitaker, secretary of the Milwaukee union, and a past vice president of the international union, who told of its troubles in the past and of the splendid record made in surmounting all obstacles and of the final triumphs and splendid standing today and tendered the convention a hearty welcome to the city of Milwaukee.

General President F. X. Noshang was introduced, and in a pleasant speech accepted the welcome on behalf of the delegates assembled and outlined the work to be done by the convention.

Memorial services were then held for all deceased members. On a large frame covered with black crepe were placed the letters J. B. I. U. A. (letters six feet in height), in white, studded with 672 small electric lights, representing the number of our benefit members who have died since the last meeting, and above these letters was placed one large light, representing our deceased members who were not in benefit standing. As the general secretary called the roll, a light was extinguished for each one and last, the large one was extinguished for the unnamed dead—due to the circumstances of the most imposing and solemn, and when concluded there were but few dry eyes in the house.

The reports of the general officers cover, in a masterful and comprehensive way, all the transactions of their respective offices for the past five years and show that while the membership in most international unions has decreased more or less during that period, due in a large measure to the hard times of two years ago, ours has made a substantial increase in spite of those conditions and the loss by death of nearly 700, and we now have a membership of nearly 26,000. The financial condition has improved much faster than the membership. At the last convention the net surplus was but \$68,000. September 15 of this year the net balance on hand was \$228,628. So the general membership may congratulate themselves on the splendid results, especially in view of the fact that more than \$72,000 was paid out in sick benefits.

The per capita tax was increased five cents in order to create an emergency fund.

The general president's salary was increased from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per year, and that of the general secretary from \$1,800 to \$2,500.

On the whole, this convention is a hammer and judoing from what has been done and from sentiments expressed, when the business shall have been finished, there will have been enacted such laws that will cause our union to go forward by leaps and bounds.

Trusting that this may interest not only union people, but those who wish us well, I remain yours fraternally,  
W. M. PIGGOTT.

## Marxian Club Socialists

Any question concerning Socialism answered. Address all communications to K. S. Hilliard, 436 Herrick Avenue.

Editorial Committee:  
KATE S. HILLIARD.  
E. A. BATTLE.  
ROY E. SOUTHWICK.

The last hope of human liberty in this world rests on us. We ought, for so dear a state, to sacrifice every attachment, every enemy.—Jefferson.

## ANTI-IMMIGRATIONISTS.

That in England and Wales, countries with hardly any immigration, one person in every thirty-seven is ascertained to be a pauper, is sauce to cause our American anti-immigrationists to pause and overhaul their theory that immigration is the cause, first of a lower standard of living, then of downright poverty. If the

same result is found in different places under different conditions, the cause of the result must be one common to all the places. What leading institution has America in common with England and Wales outside of capitalism and its over-sea wage slavery?

## LEGISLATION.

If any there be who is taken in by pure and simple political Socialism and has preserved enough energy of mind to recognize facts, and pull himself out of that rut, let him open the

Congressional Record at the start of the debate on any one of the speeches. Immediately he will make a discovery, or realize a fact, that he did not realize before, and that may help him to understand the wall in Judge Cuyler's initial campaign utterances regarding the so highly complex legal machine of our city government that he approaches the same with "misgivings and anxiety."

Not an amendment to that tariff was proposed, whether revising it up or down, that did not require intimate and detailed knowledge of a half dozen other clauses affecting several other industries. Tug at the one? Why, the tug conflicted with other clauses. It required a veritable eagerness not to tread on the corn of something or other. Skill in the eagerness is not acquirable over night.

## Right and Wrong.

In the Socialist Labor Party address on "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" the following passage occurs:

"Who of you has not heard some workman when told that some fellow workman of his was nominated for mayor, or for governor, or for congress, sneeringly say: 'What? What? What? He is not a congressman? What could he do in congress? What does he know about the tariff? He wouldn't know how to move.' The matter is serious. It is no laughing matter. The workman who utters himself in that way is right and he is wrong. He is absolutely right when he considers that the workman is not a fit person to handle the tariff; but he is wrong when he considers that that is a disqualification. In other words, he is wrong in supposing that the political mission of labor is to dabble with or tinker upon capitalist laws. And mark you, his blunder is not directed both from the Pro-Unionist industrial mental attitude and from the Anti-Unionist political mental attitude into what errors the political Anti-Unionist drops in his own domain of politics, and into what error the industrial domain—due to the circumstances of the case—realize that their various domains dovetail into each other.

People Are Reflectors of Conditions.

"Open any law book, whatever the subject be—contract, real estate, eye, even marital relations, husband and wife, father and son, guardian and ward—you will find that the picture they throw upon the mind's canvas is that of every one's hands at every one's throat. Capitalist law reflects the material superstructure of capitalism. The theory of the substructure is war, conflict, struggle. It can not be otherwise. No material fact or thing can conceal this state of things on the matrimonial field, no rhetoric can hide it on any other field. It is inevitable. It is a shadow cast by the angles of fact of the capitalist system. Now, then, is it the mission of the labor or Socialist movement to continue or to uproot the material conditions that cast the shadow? Its mission is to uproot it. Consequently its mission cannot be to tinker with the laws that capitalism finds it necessary to enact. As well say that a housekeeper is unfit to clean a neglected house because she has no technical knowledge of the construction of the vermin that has been rioting in it, as to say that, because labor has no knowledge of the technique of the vermin of capitalism, it is unfit to take the broom-handle, and sweep the vermin into the ash barrel of oblivion. Accordingly, the political aspect of the labor movement spells REVOLUTION. It points out exactly the duties of the Socialist or class-conscious workman elected to office, no compromise, unqualified overthrow of existing laws. That means the deconstruction of the capitalist class.

Revolution Necessary.

The legislation requisite under Socialism any workman of average intelligence can take a hand in. The statute books of the industrial and Socialist Republic will not look like railroad time tables that ought to be so much needed, so much producible, so many workers required, at so many hours.

The social system that demands that sort of legislation can not be "legislated" into existence. It must be fought out in the shoes of that social system whose highly complex legislation requires a life time to grasp, the approaching of which can be done only by "misgivings and anxiety."—and pure and simple political Socialism is a dog howling at the moon.—Weekly People.

## VAIN WISH.

A Labor Paper's Cry of: "If the Churches Only Would."

Oh, God, if the churches would only teach and practice the true principles of Jesus Christ what a remarkable and speedy transformation in the lives of the people there would be. The heaven on earth, for which He so persistently labored, would soon be realized. If the church would preach and insist on the great fundamental principle advocated by Christ, and for which He was really crucified, namely, the equality of man—in the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread—one shall not profit from the labor of another, but that each shall live from the labor of himself—what a wonderful revolution would come about for the equality and happiness of the human family.

Less Mystery and More Reality.

Instead of talking about the "sin" of the people, the condemnation of profit-taking, one from another, who would be obliterated, except on the part of unnatural and diseased persons. Then would conditions which force men and women into crime, such as low wages, sweat shops, long hours of labor, etc., be removed and the people, nature, would be given play and develop into the completest love and helpfulness of mankind. There would be neither rich nor poor, ignorant or enslaved classes, but all one great happy family of brothers and sisters.

Let the church turn from so much twaddle about a mysterious world called heaven in the hereafter and preach about the heaven on earth, which means teaching the people how to live in union and happiness—substituting equality and brotherly love for the system of master and slave as we have it today, and as it was, except in a different degree, in Christ's time—and it will attract the attention and support of the great masses of the people and accomplish the real mission of Christ's teaching.

As long as the church fails to take this position, it is a mockery of Christ

and a failure in the sight of all thinking, reasoning people.

The church and its preachers should not count the cost of taking such a stand, even in the face of the same character of opposition which cost Christ his own life.—Spokane Labor World.

## A CHARITY PRODUCT.

One James Ford, who is advertised as "one of the best known authorities on mendicants in this country," and long an officer of the Charity Organization society, is moving for the incorporation of a national association that is to conduct the work "under broader lines." What the "broader lines" are Mr. James Ford's application for incorporation explains in detail.

The association is to "investigate the causes and effects of destitution," it is to inquire into the sources and the consequences of "homelessness, vagrancy and mendicancy." It is to consider new methods for the discouragement of mendicancy, begging and imposture." Finally, it is to "promote the physical and moral rehabilitation of individuals and prevent them becoming vagrants, tramps," etc.

Is Mr. James Ford a Rip Van Winkle? Is he not aware that the "causes of destitution" have been amply investigated, and have been found to be that social system that fatedly plun-

ders the masses of the wealth they produce and concentrates the same in the hands of a few? Has he never heard that the "effects of destitution" are—at the end of the line—a mass of people who, their living depending upon the sweet will and general incapacity of a class of plunderers, necessarily become improvident, and that improvidence breeds a large brood of drunkenness, prostitution, insanity and crime, and at the other end of the line—an elite few, who, being gorged with affluence, through plunder, are likewise steeped in immorality, insanity and crime? Did it ever reach Mr. Ford's attention that homelessness breeds the "thum?" Has he not yet learned the lesson that the promotion of the physical and moral rehabilitation of the individual depends upon his facility to earn his living and enjoy the fruit of his labor?

In other words, did Mr. Ford never make acquaintance with "American colonial history, whose pages are eloquent on the subject, British 'branded criminals' here speedily having become founders of 'First families of Virginia,' just so soon as their living was assured?

Once again, is Mr. James Ford a Rip Van Winkle? Is he not aware that the gentleman is a specimen product of charity organization training. As charity begins at home, Mr. James Ford is charitably looking for a sinecure job for himself.—Exchange.

## TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED BY W. C. T. U.

## EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

MISS FRIEDA DRESSER,

MRS. U. WAY.

## A COBBLER'S TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.

One hot day Old Jim Maxwell was sitting on his bench, cobbling shoes. That was his trade. He had cobbled shoes when he was sober for a good many years, and everyone called him Old Jim. He wasn't old, but he was bent over and crooked from so much drinking, and rather shaky from too much drink.

"Mollie, Mollie," he called out suddenly, "come here, child." A door opened from the kitchen and a small, fair-haired girl, in a clean calico frock, and hair neatly tied with a fresh bit of ribbon, appeared in the doorway.

"Well, father," she said.

"Take that jug, Mollie, and go round to the corner saloon, and bring me the whisky. That's a good girl."

Mollie went and got the jug that stood on the table, and started down the path to the street. She knew it was no use to refuse. She had been tapped on the head with the awl too many times for that.

By and by she came back with the heavy jug, put it on the bench by her father, and started out. Her little face was red with shame and anger, and she had been crying.

About fifteen minutes later as she was sitting on the kitchen doorstep, shelling peas with her mother, they heard a great noise. The wall shook and some heavy object fell on the floor of the shop. Running in in fright, Mrs. Maxwell saw a new sight. There upon the floor lay the broken jug, the whisky was running over the bare floor, while Old Jim, rather flushed, but grim and crooked as ever, was cobbling away as if nothing had happened. He looked up as she came in, and smiled.

"Well, mother," he said, "I've done it at last. I got to thinking of you and Mollie, while she was going for the whisky, and of all you've had to bear, and how I was bringing up that blessed baby to shame and poverty, and I says to myself, 'It's the last time, the very last time.' So I took a good-by drink out of the jug, and then I heaved her against the wall with all my might. But I've resolved too many times to quit drink before this, as you know, and broken my resolve. So this time I nailed it down with an oath. See there, Mary, look at that!"

Mrs. Maxwell looked at the bench where Jim pointed.

"I took that brad," said he, "and I drove it in below the head, and I took a solemn oath that until I had pulled it out with my teeth I'd never drink another drop."

Mrs. Maxwell came and laid a hand on Old Jim's hair, and kissed him on the forehead, which she had not dared to do for years.

"O Jim, if I could only believe that," was all she said, and then she left the room.

An hour later Old Jim was down on his knees before the bench trying with all his might to get hold of that brad with his teeth. He broke away little splinters of the wood, he tugged and wrestled, and fought, but it was of no use. The brad would not give a jot.

Several years after, when he had given up cobbling and moved to another town, and was known as Mr. James Maxwell, popular and respected, he told his neighbors this story as a part of a temperance address, and says:

"That brad cost me a front tooth, ladies and gentlemen, but it saved my soul!" —GRACE WEBSTER.

The Salt Lake (Utah) league discussed in an open meeting the evils of cigaret smoking, gaining 100 boy signers to a petition for the passage of an ordinance by the city council to prohibit smoking by boys under 18 years of age. They will circulate the petition in the schools of the city.

## AN EXAMPLE FOR BOYS.

When visiting his grandfather, Astyages, King of the Medes, twelve years of age, one day chose to act the part of cup-bearer to the king. Astyages praised him for his dexterity and grace, but said, "You have forgotten one essential ceremony, which is that of tasting." For the cup-bearer used to pour some of the liquor into his left hand, and taste it before offering it to the king.

"No," replied Cyrus, "it is not through forgetfulness that I omitted that ceremony."

"Why then," said Astyages, "for what reason did you do it?"

"Because I apprehended there was poison in the liquor."

"Poison, child; how could you think so?"

"Yes, poison, grandfather, for not long ago, at an entertainment you gave to the lords of your court, after the guests had drunk a little of the liquor, I perceived that their heads were turned—they sang, made a noise,

and talked they did not know what. You yourself seemed to have forgotten you were kings, and that they were subjects, and when you would have danced you could not stand upon your legs."

"Why," says Astyages, "have you never seen the same thing happen to your father?"

"No, never," said Cyrus. What a happiness it would be were all the boys of America as carefully trained in habits of self-denial and abstinence as was this wise and gifted prince, who was thought worthy by God to be the deliverer of His people from their captivity in Babylon.

## RIDDLE.

I was born in the spring.  
The blue sky is the roof of my house of green.

At first I am very small, but I grow larger each day.  
By and by I can be plainly seen.

Boys and girls reach for me, but they cannot get me.  
The sun kisses my cheeks and makes them rosy red.

Now every one wants me. I am a blessing in every home I enter.  
The grocer buys and sells me. The cook uses me. I am seen on the breakfast table and in the lunch basket.

Some wicked men find me and climb ladders to get me. They snatch me from my home of green and take from me my life blood. Once a BLESSING, now a CURSE, I am made to tempt boys and girls. I am the stepping-stone to a ruined life. What am I?

## THEY ALL DRINK.

A number of years ago a certain firm of four men in Boston were rated "Al." They were rich, prosperous, young, and prompt.

One of them had curiosity to see how they were rated, and found these facts in Dun's and was satisfied; but at the end of the year were added: "But they all drink."

He thought it a good joke at the time; but a few years later, two of them were dead, another was a drunkard, and the fourth was poor and living partly on charity.

The one little note at the end of their rating was the most important and significant of all the facts collected and embodied in their description.—Exchange.

Utah: Four counties are under prohibition, besides two Indian reservations. A prohibition bill was defeated by the senate of the 1909 legislature, and a county option bill was vetoed by the governor. Prohibition sentiment is strong.

There's only room for four lines, But room enough to say, Refuse if you are asked to take A glass on any day.

## J. O. G. T.

Good Templars will hold their regular meeting Friday night, Oct. 22, in K. P. hall. All members try and be there and help to push a good thing along.

## W. C. T. U.

Will meet Wednesday at the home of Mrs. C. W. Smith, 1515 1/2th street. The last meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Ray Thompson on Grant Ave. A very good attendance was present, several new members were secured and a very good meeting was held with the newly elected president in the chair. After the business was over a very social time was had. The hostess, assisted by Miss Myrtle Preshaw, served a very dainty lunch. All went home hoping she would have them again.

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 15.—Secret service men now in this city deny that a plot has been discovered to assassinate either President Taft or President Diaz. It is a fact that numerous anonymous letters have been received at local newspaper offices, the Mexican consulate and by other Mexican officials, declaring that "bombs are ready for Diaz."

One of these letters, it is understood, was sent to the Chicago Journal. The authorities here, however, apparently do not take these letters seriously, as they have been floating about El Paso promiscuously ever since the revolutionary disturbances here a year ago.

Local newspaper men have avoided reference to such letters lately in accordance with the promise made to the local presidential committee so as to not put ideas of assassination into people's heads.

It is reported that a bomb was found early this week in the lower part of El Paso, but the report was

The wise folks who live in the West, Buy genuine Round Oaks with a zest. They know what they are about. This stove never wears out, And so helps to "feather their nest."

We cannot afford to sell inferior stoves. How long would we last if we sold the cheapest stoves we could buy? We are not in business for our health, nor for one season alone. We are here to progress by legitimate merchandising. We must sell you good, reliable goods at reasonable prices in order to continue to hold our head up—look you in the face, and trade with you, again and again.

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Fall meeting 30 days. Address all communications to W. W. FINN, Manager Utah Jockey Club, Cullen Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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Admission 50c Including Grand Stand

## The Utah Jockey Club

JOHN CONDRON, President.

J. W. RICE, Secretary.

W. W. FINN, Manager.

not confirmed and the reported finding of a bomb in Juarez is also discredited.

## CHAIRMAN NOT INSANE.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Charles Lee, a Chinaman, who jumped from "suicide bridge" in Lincoln park, October 5, was discharged in the court for the insane yesterday to the care of his friends. Witnesses told the court that Lee had lost \$5,000 playing fan tan in South Clark street a month ago.

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is interested and should know about the wonderful  
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